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# GEORGIA DAIRYFAX

http://www.ads.uga.edu/extension/newsletters.html

**JULY, AUGUST, SEPTEMBER 2011**

Dear Dairy Producers:

The enclosed information was prepared by the University of Georgia Animal and Dairy Science faculty in Dairy Extension, Research & Teaching as well as our dairy coworkers in other departments and colleges. We trust this information will be helpful to dairy farmers and dairy related businesses for continued improvement of the Georgia Dairy Industry.

**INSIDE THIS ISSUE: July, August, September 2011**



**Sincerely,**

Wm. Graves

William M. Graves
Professor & Extension Dairy Scientist
wgraves@uga.edu

County Extension Director or County Agent

Dairyfax Newsletter

## Why All Producers Should Support A Georgia Milk Check-off Program
## By Dr. John Bernard, Dr. Keith Bertrand & Dr. William Graves

One of the topics that will be discussed at the Georgia Milk Producers/SUDIA Fall District Meeting is the Milk Check-off Program. It is impossible to explain in detail all of the benefits this program has made to producers in the state during the meeting. Hopefully, this article as well as those published in the Georgia Milk Review will help answer many of the questions you may have; however, if there are still questions please contact us or the leadership of Georgia Milk Producers.

Current about 60% of the milk produced in Georgia is marketed by SMI. Several years ago those producers established a milk check-off to fund research projects they felt were important to the dairy industry. A committee of dairy producers was appointed to set priorities and request for proposals from researchers for the Milk Check-off Program. Proposals are solicited from researchers from ~~in~~ each state represented by SMI members (FL, GA, AL, SC, TN). University of Georgia faculty participate~~d~~ in the program each year to obtain funding for research as well as youth programs and activities. Proposals are submitted and reviewed by other researchers to evaluate proposed methods, budget, and potential for success. The committee then reviewed the proposals and only funded those they felt were most important.

There have been many beneficial outcomes from the projects selected for funding. In general projects have evaluating new management practices or products to determine those that work to improve animal health and/or performance and overall finances are researched under controlled unbiased conditions. Often these projects involve research that is not practical on farm. For example, would you infect one of your best cows or heifers with mastitis organisms to determine if a vaccine or treatment works? Determining what doesn't work or provide an adequate return over investment is just as important as those things that work. Some specific examples of research funded by the Milk Check-off are outlined below.

The Ovsynch synchronization was originally developed through Milk Check-off funding and has been adopted by producers of all sizes throughout the world. This was the first synchronization protocol that did not include estrus detection to breed a cow. Additional research has been conducted to refine the protocol as well adopt the protocol for heifers.

Research trials have conducted to develop heat abatement systems for the Southeast. These trials have evaluated different types of fans, sprinklers or misters and operational parameters needed to minimize heat stress in our hot-humid climate. More recently research has been conducted to determine the benefits of heat stress abatement for dry and close-up dry cows to reduce the problems experienced with calving during periods of heat stress.

Research trials have been conducted to evaluate new forage varieties or cultivars, production and harvest management practices to improved forage quality, and evaluation of products used to preserve nutrients or enhance forage digestion.

The Dairy Business Analysis Project (DBAP) provided financial information on the cost of milk production in Florida and Georgia which could be used for benchmarking and analysis by all producers. For those producers who provided data, the program provided an in-depth financial analysis of their operation

Decision tools for dairy producers have been developed to evaluate the consequences of changes in herd management and prices on economics and herd performance, value of replacement heifers, sexed semen economics, and production benchmarks to evaluate your herd to production averages,UGA Milk Check-Off Projects have focused on areas such as evaluating Tifton 85 bermudagrass's nutritional quality and digestibility compared with other cultivars and looking at the effect of harvesting schedule on quality and its use in rations for lactating dairy cows. Research on annual ryegrass has examined feeding combinations with either corn or sorghum silage and supplementation strategies to better utilize nutrients. The potential of BMR corn silage has been studied for its use in early lactation and benefits of using during heat stress.

Other nutrition projects have examined the effects of feeding high free fatty acid cottonseed, dietary protein concentration and form during heat stress, and the potential of formulating diets that would produce less heat of fermentation (body heat) during the summer.

Several projects have looked at cow comfort including the use of recycled sand for bedding free stalls, the use of sand savers in free stalls to reduce sand usage, Comparing different types of free stall mattresses, the use of high-volume, low-speed fans for cooling cows and the potential of a low pressure mister system for cooling cows and conserving water.

The Milk Check-off also supports youth programs which develops future leaders and provides the opportunity to increase the knowledge of the adult volunteers and parents about dairy. Milk Check-Off Projects support Georgia youth programs each year by providing travel for 4-H and UGA Dairy judging teams. Support is also given through premiums at the State Commercial Dairy Heifer Show held in Perry. Monies for support each year for youth programs make it possible for Georgians to attend the National 4-H Dairy Conference in Madison, WI & World Dairy Expo, participate in the 4-H Dairy Quiz Bowl at the North American in Louisville, KY, attend the Southeast Dairy Youth Workshop and provide Undergraduate Scholarships for college students.

The show ring still has its place and has been described recently in Hoard's Dairymen (June 2011 p. 404) as ***"Yes, the show ring may not be the most relevant activity in the dairy industry. But it does help turn on young people to the dairy industry, and our young people are our future."***

The benefits of 4-H are well documented by Tufts University and show that Agriculture Youth Programs make better adults. Compared to other youth, 4-H members are 25% more likely to make positive contributions to their communities and 41% are less likely to engage in risky behavior. Additionally, 4-Hers were much better at setting and achieving goals. 4-Hers make better grades, are more involved in school, & more likely to go to college. They performed better in science, engineering, & computer technology compared to their classmates. Effects on FFA & Breed Associations Junior youth groups should be similar (Hoard's Dairymen 5/10/2011 p. 334).

One question that producers will want to know is how much will this cost? If we assume an average herd size of 285 cows, 17,885 lb/cow/year milk production and 5,097,225 lb milk sold annually, the average producers will invest a total of $509.73 each year or $1.40 per day.

What is the potential return on this investment? If you enroll 70% of your cows (285 cow herd) in the Ovsynch protocol and reduce the amount of GnRH used from 2.0 ml to – 1.0 ml which was shown to be as effective and GnRH cost $1/ml , you would save $399 per year in GnRH cost not counting labor.

For herds that use supplemental cooling to reduce heat stress and maintain 3 lbs higher milk yield (most research indicates a reduction of 7 to 10 lb milk/cow/day). Assuming 80% of cows are in milk and a milk price of $18/cwt, the potential return is $123.12 per day or $3,755.16 per month.

If you have chosen to use ryegrass or Tifton 85 bermudagrass to replace purchased Western alfalfa and reduce feed cost by $0.25/cow/day, then the potential return is $1,738.50 per month.

Improving milk yield by 2 lb per cow per day by improving basic nutrition (ration formulation by nutritionist) provides a potential return is $82.08 per day or $2,503.44 per month.

Using recycled sand with a 60% recovery rate and assume it takes 40 lb sand/day (40 to 50 lb/d average range) to maintain free stalls and fresh sand cost $8/ton delivered to the farm, then the potential savings for bedding a 250 stall free stall barn is $8,760 per year.

Youth learn about the dairy industry and speak up to correct misperceptions about the dairy industry with their friends, family, or associates. Youth possibly choose a career in the dairy industry. This is priceless!

Why support a check-off? This program provides a means of funding research and programs not supported through other sources which are important to producers in this region. State and federal budget cuts have reduced the dollars available for dairy (all) research, so without outside funding most applied research will not be conducted. There is no state money this year for youth programs for ADS 4-H! There is also greater expectation by UGA administrators for commodity groups fund research that benefit them.

Most federal competitive funds are directed at basic or specific issues (water/air quality, mechanisms affecting hormone secretion and growth, basic mechanisms of reproduction, etc.). Research support from agribusiness helps, but is focused on their priorities, products, etc.

The current proposal is asking producers who do not currently contribute to the check-off to approve a $0.01 per cwt deduction to be used in support of the milk check-off. Funds would be used to support research, dairy youth programs, and extension programs. Each group would provide representatives to the milk check-off committee. The milk check-off committee would set research priorities, send out a call for proposals, and evaluate all proposals received and then make the final decision on which projects to fund.

Amazingly, Georgia milk production has persisted when most other states in the SE have declined. There are only two southern states that have done as well, Florida and Virginia. Both have check off programs in place supported by the dairymen in each state. If the producers who are not currently participating in the milk checkoff join this effort, additional funds will be available to support projects that will provide information to sustain continued success in the future to Georgia. Some producers may ask if this isn't a blank check to the UGA? The check-off committee makes the decision to either fund or reject the proposal. If you were to ask them they will tell you that they only fund those projects which have been determined to have the potential for success to provide beneficial information to the dairy producers.

Questions? Please give us a call or contact us by email. We want to answer your concerns and urge you to consider the future of dairy activities in Georgia.


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|---|---|---|
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## John K. Bernard Receives Pioneer Hi-Bred Forage Award

**Champaign, IL –** The American Dairy Science Association (ADSA) is pleased to announce John K. Bernard as the 2011 recipient of the Pioneer Hi-Bred Forage Award. The award was presented on Tuesday, July 12, 2011 during the awards ceremony at the ADSA Annual Meeting in New Orleans, Louisiana.

The Pioneer Hi-Bred Forage Award recognizes outstanding research (basic or applied) and/or educational contributions in the area of forage production, processing, storage, or utilization. The recipient must have made significant contributions in forage production, processing, storage, and utilization in one or more areas such as basic and applied forage research and/or education, including technology transfer and extension, and application of forage information to producers and the public.

John K. Bernard is the recipient of the 2011 Pioneer Hi-Bred Forage Award. Bernard joined the faculty inthe Department of Animal and Dairy Science at The University of Georgia in 1998 and has developed an applied research program focused on improving the quality of southern forages through variety or cultivar selection, forage harvesting decisions and harvesting technology, and the impact of different forages on animal nutrition. The information gained through Bernard's research is shared through his extension programs with producers, county extension agents, private consultants, and agribusiness representatives to hasten adoption of improvements beneficial to the dairy industry. It is with great pleasure that the ADSA and Pioneer, a DuPont company, present John K. Bernard with the 2011 Pioneer Hi-Bred Forage Award.

ADSA Southern Branch

## Dr. William M. Graves Wins The American Dairy Science Association's Southern Section 2011 Honors Award

We are proud to announce that Dr. William (Bill) Graves won the 2011 American Dairy Science Association's Southern Section Honors Award for his distinguished service, dedication and professionalism to the dairy industry and this association.

A native of Newberry, South Carolina, Dr. Graves received his B.S. and Masters degrees from Clemson University. He later earned his Ph.D. from the University of Kentucky. For 18 years, Dr. Graves was employed by the University of Tennessee. During that time, he was involved with both adult and youth dairy programs. He has been on the faculty of The University of Georgia since 2001. Dr. Graves teaches four classes at UGA, advises graduate and undergraduate students as well as the Dairy Science Club & coaches the Dairy Judging Team. Graves serves as departmental Extension Coordinator, works with dairy producers and organizations in Extension activities across Georgia. Graves holds the rank of Professor at UGA.

Graves lives in Athens with his wife, Phyllis. His daughter, Megan is a senior at The Grady College of Journalism at UGA. His son, Nathan graduated from Georgia Southern University and works as a SAP programmer/business analyst for BMW Manufacturing Co. in Spartanburg, SC.

# Successful Herd Monitoring of the Transition Cow Group

Dr. Bradley Heins, DVM
Dr. Michael Overton, DVM, MPVM
University of Georgia College of Veterinary Medicine
Department of Population Health

Previous articles have discussed the issues surrounding cows entering the transition period and methods of monitoring those animals on an individual basis. While those methods are important in ensuring each cow has the opportunity to achieve a high level of milk production, many methods exist for identifying animals on a group basis and making herd adjustments to help optimize milk production and performance across the entire population (herd) of cows. While it is great to have that one cow setting records for milk production within a herd, true production success comes from a reduction in variation amongst the cows; i.e., the creation and consistent implementation of a transition monitoring program that will support higher production from a larger number of animals within the herd, thus increasing overall production and profits for the enterprise.

While no monitoring and management program will stop all problems, a well-designed plan will allow a producer to become proactive and adaptive to the current circumstances as they are occurring, rather than being reactive and trying to stop an overwhelming flood of problems. As such, a successful monitoring program may help to recognize changes within the groups and allow for minimization of disease due to the previously discussed challenges and aid in achieving a rapid rise to peak milk and healthy lactation thereafter. With reduced variation between animals, it is easier to detect deficiencies in performance, correct these problems, and then to move the herd forward towards a higher level of health and production and improved reproductive and economic success.

While we have the ability to complete complex records analysis to detect small changes over time that may contribute to development of disease or low production, it is important to identify these issues as they are happening rather than getting four or five weeks into lactation and noticing that a lactation cohort has fallen behind what is generally expected. As an example, many producers may look at peak or summit milk to identify whether or not the animals have experienced a successful transition. The primary problem with this metric is that it is occurring 7-10 weeks following calving and does not allow for timely management adaptations that may improve performance over time. A better metric would be to examine the level of production around the first test period (ideally, ~ Week 4) post calving. While not 100% predictive of the future lactation, it does provide information in a timelier manner. Other possible monitoring devices include the rate of diseases such as displaced abomasums, hypocalcemia, retained placenta, metritis and mastitis within the first 15 and 30 days of production. Increased incidence of these diseases may indicate an underlying problem in the ration or other management that may affect future productivity. In order to properly assess the incidence if these diseases, accurate and timely records need to be created and maintained. While the use of commercial dairy records systems makes it easier to monitor changes, the records may be as simple as the use of spreadsheet software recording the ID of the animal, the date she entered production, the date of the disease occurrence, and the treatments utilized.

On a group basis, current research has highlighted the importance of examining the serum concentrations of non-esterified fatty acids (NEFA), beta-hydroxy butyric acid (BHBA), or an examination of first test milk on a herd basis to observe changes in the protein:fat ratio. The use of pre-calving NEFA levels is gaining wider use as an early indicator of pre-partum alterations in energy balance which are closely related to post-partum transitional disease. Elevated levels of NEFA in the blood prior to calving are associated with an increased risk of LDA, RP, culling prior to 60 days in milk, and reduced milk yield. To accurately identify herds in the pre-partum interval at risk for post-partum ketosis, a proportion of animals within the herd must exceed an

established cutpoint for elevated NEFA of 0.5 mmol/L. For those animals one week post-partum, NEFA levels may still be used, but the cutpoint is raised to 1.0 mmol/L or higher. BHBA is most useful when used post-calving, but has similar correlation to transition related diseases as NEFA levels. Elevated levels of ketones in the blood (hyperketonemia) without clear evidence of clinical disease is often referred to as subclinical ketosis. Usually, our goal is to have 20% or less of the cows in the first three weeks of lactation with BHBA levels greater than 1400 umol/L. For herds experiencing subclinical ketosis, there are significant alterations in first test milk, including an increase in the fat:protein ratio as increased levels of fatty acids are mobilized from the cow's body to the mammary tissue and utilized as milk fat. While not a highly specific or sensitive test, herds with 40% or higher herd prevalence of cows with a fat:protein ratio greater than 1.4 usually have an increased level of subclinical ketosis and fresh cows problems such as metritis, mastitis, and displaced abomasum.

Many producers employ the use of dietary cation-anion difference (DCAD) diets during the close-up period in an attempt to mitigate the effects of hypocalcemia within the herd. One of the causative factors of hypocalcemia is a dysfunction in the parathyroid hormone (PTH) receptor, which is responsible for the signal to upregulate calcium release from the bones and gastrointestinal tract. Animals that are close to calving often have a more basic body pH, which is responsible for this PTH receptor dysfunction. The physiology behind DCAD is to balance cations (sodium and potassium) and anions (chloride and sulfur) to achieve a negative DCAD. This negative difference will lead to a slight metabolic acidosis within the cows being fed, thus allowing for better PTH receptor function and increased tissue response and subsequent calcium mobilization. Note – we are talking about a mild metabolic acidosis and NOT rumen acidosis. These two things are completely different and should not be confused. A variety of products are available from nutrition companies, but the results must still be monitored and the diet adjusted on a regular basis. Current recommendations are to test urine pH on approximately 10 close-up cows on a weekly basis, allowing 48-72 hours for adjustment after a ration change. The desired pH of the group should be within the 6.0-7.0 range. This value should not be an average of the animals sampled, but rather to have the majority of the cows within that range. In addition to monitoring urine pH, examination of the feed bunk for dry matter intake and sorting of feed and recording the incidence of periparturient disease should be used to indicate when ration adjustments are indicated to maintain appropriate DCAD levels.

The importance of a successful transition cannot be understated. Through appropriate monitoring techniques, timely communication with the dairy management team including the herdsmen, veterinarians, and nutritionist, and early intervention when problems arise, it is possible to avoid a crisis that may threaten the economic viability of your enterprise.

For further information regarding how to evaluate fresh cow programs, please contact your regular herd veterinarian. If he or she would like assistance with development of a program or troubleshooting existing problems, please contact us by emailing Dr. Michael Overton at moverton@uga.edu or by calling the Department of Population Health at (706) 542-4506.

# Milk-Feed Ratio and IOFC

By
Lane O. Ely
Professor Emeritus

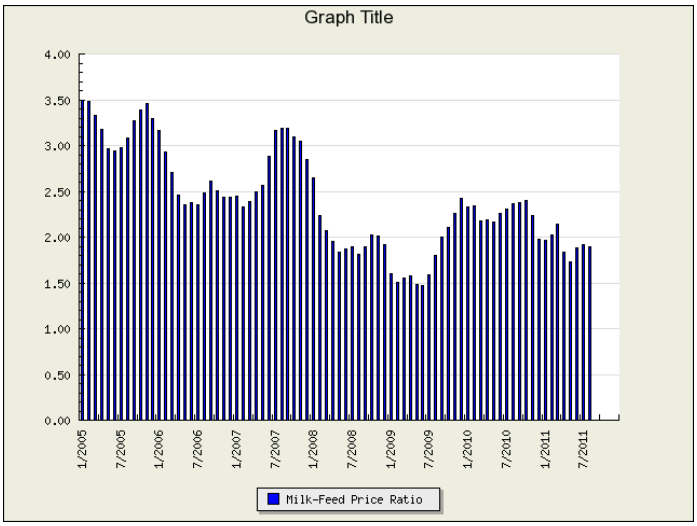
Milk prices and feed costs have been important factors in dairy decision making for generations. The USDA has made a measurement called the Milk-Feed Ration for several decades. This has been used to represent how the dairy industry is doing. The milk-feed ratio is the pounds of milk equal to the value of a pound of feed. The feed is a 16% protein mixed dairy feed of corn and soybeans. The formula uses feed prices published by the National Agricultural Statistics Service (NASS) and the all milk price for the US. The major feed components are corn and soybeans plus alfalfa hay. The equation is:

Feed Value = ((51/56)*Corn$) + ((8/60)*Soy$) + ((41/200)*Hay$)

Milk-Feed Ration = Milk$/FV

The FV and Milk $ are$/cwt, corn and soy prices are $/bu and the alfalfa price is $/ton. The equation estimates the feed cost to produce 100 pounds of milk.

Table 1. Milk-Feed Ratio for 2005 to 2011




Historically, if the milk-feed ration was at 2.5 then the dairy industry was in a steady state situation but if the milk-feed ratio was 3.0 or above then the industry would expand (increase cow numbers and hence milk production) or if the milk-feed ratio was 2.5 or less then the dairy industry would contract (sell cows and lower milk production).

There are some problems with the formula in that it is a calculation for the entire US. There may be significant variation through the different regions of dairy production. Secondly, it is not an easy calculation to solve unless one has a fairly large and accurate data set. Third, how does an individual producer use the information? The milk-feed ration does not readily relate to an individual producer. For example, a period of rising feed and milk prices could have the same milk-feed ration as falling feed and milk prices. For an individual producer the feed costs in the formula have no relationship to his feed costs with the use of several alternative feed ingredients to the corn, soybeans and alfalfa. The equation does not reflect actual feeding practices of today's dairy industry.

Feed cost can also vary greatly by region. The following tables show the feed cost for California, Georgia and Wisconsin for the years 2006 to 20010. Within a year, Georgia will have wider swings in low and high costs compared to California and Wisconsin. The highest costs will vary by region by year.

Table 2. Feed Costs for California for 2006-2010

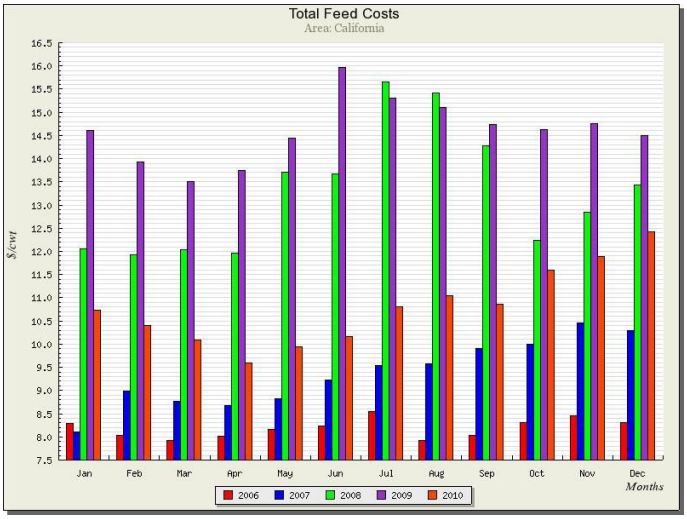



Table 3. Feed Costs for Georgia for 2006-2010

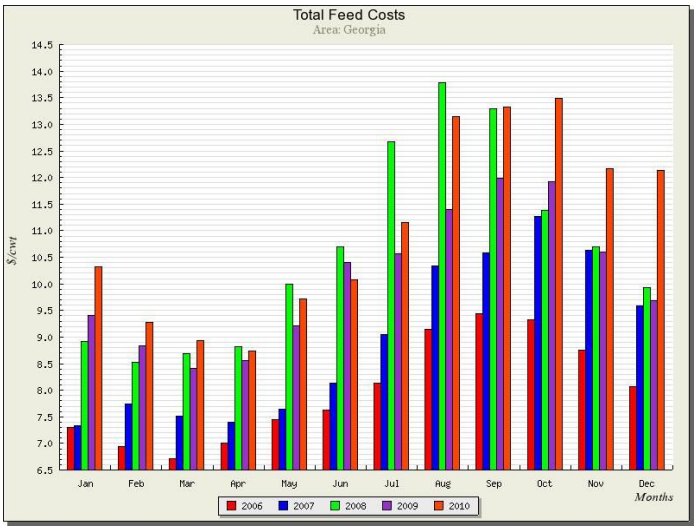
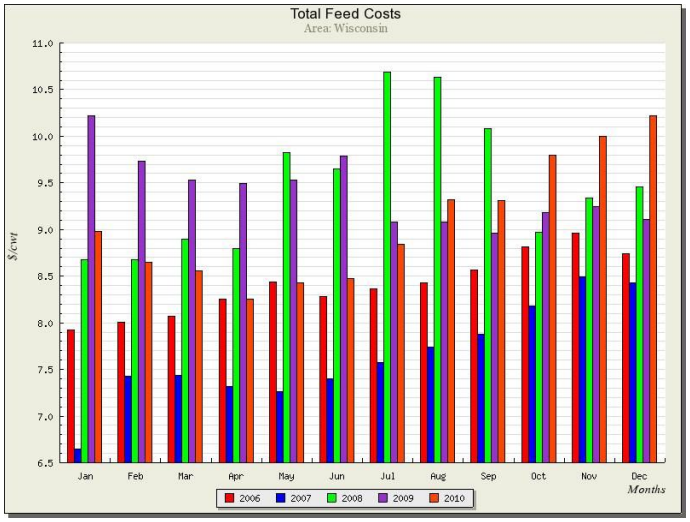



Table 4. Feed Costs for Wisconsin for 2006-2010




As seen from these graphs, the Milk-Feed Ratio is not a useful tool for the individual producer to make management decisions. The equation may give a view of the US dairy industry but does not take into account different regions variations or what an individual farm is doing.

A more useful tool for producers is IOFC (Milk Income Over Feed Costs). The Calculation is IOFC = (((# milk per cow per da)/100)* (Milk$ per cwt)) – ((# feed per cow per da)* ($ per # feed)). This can be calculated on an individual farm or group of cows on a farm. The IOFC is what is available to pay the expenses other than feed costs for the dairy. If IOFC goes up then more dollars are available to the producer and if it decreases less dollars are available for expenses. The equation has a direct relationship to the producer's milk and feed costs and how much is being fed and produced. It can be a useful tool to monitor the dairy's feeding program, milk production, management and decision making.

# Dates to Remember

## AI School Planned

Southeast Select Sires, Inc., has scheduled an Artificial Insemination (AI) School for October 10 - 12, 2011, at the Calhoun Stockyard on Hwy. 53 near Calhoun, Georgia.

The cost is $350 per person. If you plan to attend, please mail your $150 deposit to Southeast Select Sires, Inc., 3789 Old Port Royal Road, Spring Hill, Tennessee 37174. The deadline for this application is September 30, 2011.

The training course will consist of classroom sessions and lab sessions on live cattle. The contents of the training course include - Anatomy and Physiology, AI Technique, Semen Handling, Heat Detection, and Estrus Synchronization.

For additional details, feel free to contact Tim Barnes at 931/489-2020.

**Southeast Dairy Herd Management Conference Program**
**Wednesday, November 2, 2011**

**9:00-12:00** **Conference Registration**

**9:30-Noon** **PCDART Workshop**
Georgia Farm Bureau Building
1st Floor Auditorium

**12:00 Noon** **Luncheon**

**Conference Main Session**

**1:15-1:45** **Managing the rumen environment to control milk fat depression**
Dr. Tom Jenkins
Clemson University

**1:45-2:15** **Nutritional intervention to improve the calcium and energetic status of high producing transition dairy cattle**
Dr. Mark Froetschel
University of Georgia

**2:15-2:45** **Incorporation of Tifton 85 Bermudagrass into dairy rations**
Dr. John Bernard
University of Georgia

**2:45-3:00** **Refreshment Break**

**3:00-3:30** **Solutions to infertility caused by heat stress**
Dr. Pete Hansen
University of Florida

**3:30-4:00** **Economics of reproduction and genetics: the quality of the pregnancy**
Dr. Albert Devries
University of Florida

**4:00-4:30** **Comparing the environmental impacts of grazing and confined dairy production practices**
Dr. Mark Risse
University of Georgia

**4:30-5:00** **Strategies for converting dairy farms into "Low-fly" zones**
Drs. Mary Sowerby and Jerry Hogsette
University of Florida

**5:00-5:30** **Using economics and common sense to achieve low SCC in the South**
Dr. Jeff Bewley
University of Kentucky

## Top 20 DHIA By Test Day Milk Production- June 2011

| | | | | | Test Day Average | | | | Yearly Average | |
|---|---|---|---|---|---|---|---|---|---|---|
| **Herd** | **County** | **Br.** | **Mo.** | **Cows** | **% Days in Milk** | **Milk** | **% Fat** | **TD Fat** | **Milk** | **Lbs. Fat** |
| **D & T Dairy** | Wilkes | H | 5 | 69 | 86 | 91.8 | | | 26240 | |
| **Rodgers' Hillcrest Farms Inc.** | McDuffie | H | 6 | 406 | 89 | 90 | 3.3 | 2.71 | 29347 | 1065 |
| **J. Everett Williams** | Morgan | H | 6 | 259 | 86 | 89 | 3.3 | 2.61 | 27211 | 963 |
| **Dave Clark** | Morgan | H | 5 | 982 | 88 | 80.5 | 3.7 | 2.79 | 25775 | 937 |
| **R & D Dairy** | Lee | H | 6 | 104 | 89 | 78.5 | 3.4 | 2.46 | 23578 | 855 |
| **Colin & Niamh Matthews** | Jenkins | H | 5 | 243 | 91 | 77 | 2.6 | 1.96 | 22700 | 620 |
| **Westbrook Dairy** | Brooks | H | 6 | 2086 | 90 | 76.2 | | | 23558 | |
| **Doug Chambers** | Jones | H | 5 | 361 | 90 | 73.7 | 3.5 | 2.19 | 23788 | 868 |
| **Scott Glover** | White | H | 6 | 76 | 85 | 72.4 | 3.5 | 2.09 | 22784 | 896 |
| **J. Everett Williams** | Morgan | X | 6 | 697 | 88 | 72.2 | 3.8 | 2.38 | 23730 | 968 |
| **Williams Dairy** | Taliaferro | H | 6 | 125 | 90 | 72.1 | 3.8 | 2.58 | 22813 | 788 |
| **Brooksco Dairy** | Brooks | H | 6 | 2381 | 92 | 71.8 | | | 24128 | |
| **Vista Farm** | Jefferson | H | 6 | 83 | 88 | 71.8 | 3.4 | 2.26 | 23500 | 787 |
| **Irvin R. Yoder** | Macon | H | 6 | 198 | 88 | 70.7 | 3.6 | 2.34 | 22893 | 879 |
| **Rufus Yoder Jr.** | Macon | H | 6 | 129 | 87 | 70.5 | 3.8 | 2.47 | 22254 | 809 |
| **Bill Dodson** | Putnam | H | 6 | 222 | 92 | 69.8 | 3.3 | 2.11 | 22815 | 800 |
| **Coastal Plain Exp Station** | Tift | H | 6 | 262 | 88 | 69.8 | 3.3 | 1.97 | 21730 | 867 |
| **B & S Dairy** | Wilcox | H | 6 | 687 | 85 | 69.7 | 3.3 | 1.95 | 21654 | 712 |
| **Krulic Dairy Farm, Inc.** | Screven | H | 6 | 67 | 90 | 69.1 | 3.6 | 2.17 | 21675 | 826 |
| **Agri-Fresh Dairy** | Laurens | H | 6 | 179 | 85 | 69.1 | 3.6 | 2.34 | 21212 | 764 |

**1Minimum herd or permanent string size of 10 cows. Yearly average calculated after 365 days on test. (Mo.) column indicates month of test. Test day milk, marked with an asterisk (*), indicates herd was milked three times per day (3X). Information in this table is compiled from Dairy Records Management Systems Reports (Raleigh, NC).**

## Top 20 DHIA By Test Day Fat Production- June 2011

| | | | | | Test Day Average | | | | Yearly Average | |
|---|---|---|---|---|---|---|---|---|---|---|
| **Herd** | **County** | **Br.** | **Mo.** | **Cows** | **% Days in Milk** | **Milk** | **% Fat** | **TD Fat** | **Milk** | **Lbs. Fat** |
| **Dave Clark** | Morgan | H | 5 | 982 | 88 | 80.5 | 3.7 | 2.79 | 25775 | 937 |
| **Rodgers' Hillcrest Farms, Inc.** | McDuffie | H | 6 | 406 | 89 | 90 | 3.3 | 2.71 | 29347 | 1065 |
| **J. Everett Williams** | Morgan | H | 6 | 259 | 86 | 89 | 3.3 | 2.61 | 27211 | 963 |
| **Williams Dairy** | Taliaferro | H | 6 | 125 | 90 | 72.1 | 3.8 | 2.58 | 22813 | 788 |
| **Univ of GA Dairy Farm** | Clarke | H | 6 | 106 | 85 | 66.8 | 4 | 2.52 | 22280 | 971 |
| **Rufus Yoder Jr.** | Macon | H | 6 | 129 | 87 | 70.5 | 3.8 | 2.47 | 22254 | 809 |
| **R & D Dairy** | Lee | H | 6 | 104 | 89 | 78.5 | 3.4 | 2.46 | 23578 | 855 |
| **Troy Yoder** | Macon | H | 6 | 164 | 89 | 67 | 3.9 | 2.39 | 23178 | 862 |
| **J. Everett Williams** | Morgan | X | 6 | 697 | 88 | 72.2 | 3.8 | 2.38 | 23730 | 968 |
| **Irvin R Yoder** | Macon | H | 6 | 198 | 88 | 70.7 | 3.6 | 2.34 | 22893 | 879 |
| **Agri-Fresh Dairy** | Laurens | H | 6 | 179 | 85 | 69.1 | 3.6 | 2.34 | 21212 | 764 |
| **Kent Walker** | Greene | H | 5 | 112 | 90 | 66.5 | 3.6 | 2.32 | 21879 | 761 |
| **J. Everett Williams** | Morgan | X | 6 | 169 | 93 | 65.5 | 4 | 2.31 | 21501 | 895 |
| **Southern Rose Holsteins** | Laurens | H | 6 | 128 | 85 | 68.1 | 3.7 | 2.31 | 21333 | 804 |
| **Al & Richard Kinder** | Hart | H | 6 | 335 | 88 | 67.2 | 3.5 | 2.28 | 20710 | 727 |
| **Visscher Dairy** | Jefferson | H | 6 | 692 | 84 | 66.5 | 3.8 | 2.27 | 19338 | 727 |
| **Vista Farms** | Jefferson | H | 6 | 83 | 88 | 71.8 | 3.4 | 2.26 | 23500 | 787 |
| **Stovall Dairy, Inc.** | | H | 6 | 120 | 87 | 61.7 | 3.8 | 2.22 | 19592 | 775 |
| **Doug Chambers** | Jones | H | 5 | 361 | 90 | 73.7 | 3.5 | 2.19 | 23788 | 868 |
| **Phil Harvey #2** | Putnam | H | 5 | 697 | 90 | 67.4 | 3.6 | 2.18 | 23593 | |
| **Phil Harvey** | Jasper | H | 5 | 413 | 90 | 63.7 | 3.6 | 2.18 | 19568 | 723 |

**1Minimum herd or permanent string size of 10 cows. Yearly average calculated after 365 days on test. (Mo.) column indicates month of test. Test day milk, marked with an asterisk (*), indicates herd was milked three times per day (3X). Information in this table is compiled from Dairy Records Management Systems Reports (Raleigh, NC).**

## Top 20 DHIA By Test Day Milk Production- July 2011

| | | | | | Test Day Average | | | | Yearly Average | |
|---|---|---|---|---|---|---|---|---|---|---|
| **Herd** | **County** | **Br.** | **Mo.** | **Cows** | **% Days in Milk** | **Milk** | **% Fat** | **TD Fat** | **Milk** | **Lbs. Fat** |
| **Rodgers' Hillcrest Farms, Inc.** | McDuffie | H | 7 | 407 | 89 | 88.1 | 3.4 | 2.79 | 29547 | 1068 |
| **J. Everett Williams** | Morgan | X | 7 | 709 | 87 | 83 | 3.7 | 2.92 | 26996 | 967 |
| **Dave Clark** | Morgan | H | 7 | 996 | 88 | 82.3 | 3.4 | 2.6 | 25882 | 945 |
| **D & T Dairy** | Wilkes | H | 7 | 71 | 86 | 76.1 | | | 26405 | |
| **Westbrook Dairy** | Brooks | H | 7 | 2138 | 90 | 75 | | | 23645 | |
| **Doug Chambers** | Jones | H | 6 | 357 | 89 | 73.9 | 3.3 | 1.95 | 23639 | 864 |
| **R & D Dairy** | Lee | H | 7 | 108 | 89 | 73.8 | 3.5 | 2.24 | 23613 | 858 |
| **Williams Dairy** | Taliaferro | H | 6 | 125 | 90 | 72.1 | 3.8 | 2.58 | 22813 | 788 |
| **Irvin R Yoder** | Macon | H | 7 | 195 | 88 | 70.7 | 3.6 | 2.35 | 22844 | 880 |
| **Brooksco Dairy** | Brooks | H | 7 | 2406 | 93 | 69.6 | | | 24201 | |
| **Coastal Plain Exp Station** | Tift | H | 7 | 262 | 88 | 69.5 | 3.8 | 2.2 | 21769 | 856 |
| **Cecil Dueck** | Jefferson | H | 6 | 82 | 91 | 68.4 | 3.2 | 2.11 | 22305 | 797 |
| **Krulic Dairy Farm, Inc.** | Screven | H | 7 | 66 | 89 | 68.2 | 3.6 | 1.98 | 21690 | 820 |
| **Danny Bell** | Morgan | H | 7 | 305 | 89 | 68 | 3.9 | 2.37 | 21239 | 826 |
| **Al & Richard Kinder** | Hart | H | 6 | 335 | 88 | 67.2 | 3.5 | 2.28 | 20710 | 727 |
| **Colin & Niamh Matthews** | Jenkins | H | 7 | 235 | 91 | 66.7 | 2.6 | 1.39 | 22986 | 604 |
| **Rufus Yoder Jr.** | Macon | H | 7 | 135 | 88 | 65.7 | 3.6 | 2.22 | 22455 | 824 |
| **Scott Glover** | White | H | 7 | 80 | 85 | 65.5 | 3.6 | 1.81 | 22738 | 894 |
| **Willie Jones Jr Dairy** | Putnam | H | 7 | 215 | 89 | 64.8 | | | 22188 | |
| **Larry Nisley** | Macon | H | 7 | 163 | 86 | 64.7 | 3.6 | 2.03 | 21123 | 724 |

**1Minimum herd or permanent string size of 10 cows. Yearly average calculated after 365 days on test. (Mo.) column indicates month of test. Test day milk, marked with an asterisk (*), indicates herd was milked three times per day (3X). Information in this table is compiled from Dairy Records Management Systems Reports (Raleigh, NC).**

## Top 20 DHIA By Test Day Fat Production- July 2011

| | | | | Test Day Average | | | | | Yearly Average | |
|---|---|---|---|---|---|---|---|---|---|---|
| **Herd** | **County** | **Br.** | **Mo.** | **Cows** | **% Days in Milk** | **Milk** | **% Fat** | **TD Fat** | **Milk** | **Lbs. Fat** |
| **J. Everett Williams** | Morgan | X | 7 | 709 | 87 | 83 | 3.7 | 2.92 | 26996 | 967 |
| **Rodgers' Hillcrest Farms, Inc.** | McDuffie | H | 7 | 407 | 89 | 88.1 | 3.4 | 2.79 | 29547 | 1068 |
| **Dave Clark** | Morgan | H | 7 | 996 | 88 | 82.3 | 3.4 | 2.6 | 25882 | 945 |
| **Williams Dairy** | Taliaferro | H | 6 | 125 | 90 | 72.1 | 3.8 | 2.58 | 22813 | 788 |
| **Univ of GA Dairy Farm** | Clarke | H | 7 | 106 | 86 | 63.6 | 4.2 | 2.52 | 22305 | 979 |
| **Danny Bell** | Morgan | H | 7 | 305 | 89 | 68 | 3.9 | 2.37 | 21239 | 826 |
| **Irvin R Yoder** | Macon | H | 7 | 195 | 88 | 70.7 | 3.6 | 2.35 | 22844 | 880 |
| **Al & Richard Kinder** | Hart | H | 6 | 335 | 88 | 67.2 | 3.5 | 2.28 | 20710 | 727 |
| **Southern Rose Holsteins** | Laurens | H | 7 | 129 | 85 | 63.9 | 3.7 | 2.25 | 21388 | 809 |
| **R & D Dairy** | Lee | H | 7 | 108 | 89 | 73.8 | 3.5 | 2.24 | 23613 | 858 |
| **Rufus Yoder Jr.** | Macon | H | 7 | 135 | 88 | 65.7 | 3.6 | 2.22 | 22455 | 824 |
| **Coastal Plain Exp Station** | Tift | H | 7 | 262 | 88 | 69.5 | 3.8 | 2.2 | 21769 | 856 |
| **Cecil Dueck** | Jefferson | H | 6 | 82 | 91 | 68.4 | 3.2 | 2.11 | 22305 | 797 |
| **Martin Dairy L.L.P.** | Hart | H | 6 | 294 | 90 | 63 | 3.8 | 2.1 | 22244 | 736 |
| **Russ Gilbert** | Morgan | H | 7 | 130 | 86 | 59.9 | 4 | 2.1 | 20026 | 804 |
| **Troy Yoder** | Macon | H | 7 | 156 | 88 | 61.8 | 4 | 2.07 | 22983 | 873 |
| **Larry Nisley** | Macon | H | 7 | 163 | 86 | 64.7 | 3.6 | 2.03 | 21123 | 724 |
| **Krulic Dairy Farm, Inc.** | Screven | X | 7 | 37 | 90 | 64.2 | 3.5 | 2 | 20935 | 774 |
| **Krulic Dairy Farm, Inc.** | Screven | H | 7 | 66 | 89 | 68.2 | 3.6 | 1.98 | 21690 | 820 |
| **Visscher Dairy** | Jefferson | H | 7 | 707 | 84 | 59.5 | 3.6 | 1.97 | 19563 | 731 |

**1Minimum herd or permanent string size of 10 cows. Yearly average calculated after 365 days on test. (Mo.) column indicates month of test. Test day milk, marked with an asterisk (*), indicates herd was milked three times per day (3X). Information in this table is compiled from Dairy Records Management Systems Reports (Raleigh, NC).**

## Top 20 DHIA By Test Day Milk Production- August 2011

| | | | | | Test Day Average | | | | Yearly Average | |
|---|---|---|---|---|---|---|---|---|---|---|
| **Herd** | **County** | **Br.** | **Mo.** | **Cows** | **% Days in Milk** | **Milk** | **% Fat** | **TD Fat** | **Milk** | **Lbs. Fat** |
| **Rodgers' Hillcrest** | McDuffie | H | 7 | 407 | 89 | 88.1 | 3.4 | 2.79 | 29547 | 1068 |
| **J. Everett Williams** | Morgan | H | 8 | 217 | 87 | 84.4 | 3.4 | 2.67 | 26881 | 968 |
| **Dave Clark** | Morgan | H | 8 | 1005 | 88 | 78.6 | 3.5 | 2.25 | 25925 | 948 |
| **D & T Dairy** | Wilkes | H | 7 | 71 | 86 | 76.1 | | | 26405 | |
| **Westbrook Dairy** | Brooks | H | 8 | 2287 | 90 | 75.7 | | | 23737 | |
| **Scott Glover** | White | H | 8 | 73 | 85 | 73 | 3.8 | 2.05 | 22781 | 893 |
| **Doug Chambers** | Jones | H | 8 | 374 | 88 | 70.3 | 3.5 | 1.9 | 23050 | 845 |
| **R & D Dairy** | Laurens | H | 8 | 102 | 88 | 70.2 | 3.5 | 2.08 | 23665 | 862 |
| **J. Everett Williams** | Morgan | X | 8 | 724 | 88 | 69 | 3.9 | 2.24 | 23391 | 963 |
| **Coastal Plain Exp Station** | Tift | H | 8 | 265 | 88 | 68.1 | 3.7 | 2.1 | 21858 | 848 |
| **Colin & Niamh Matthews** | Jenkins | H | 7 | 235 | 91 | 66.7 | 2.6 | 1.39 | 22986 | 604 |
| **Irvin R. Yoder** | Macon | H | 8 | 195 | 88 | 66.6 | 3.8 | 2.05 | 22869 | 883 |
| **Krulic Dairy Farm, Inc.** | Screven | X | 7 | 103 | 90 | 66.6 | 3.5 | 1.99 | 21401 | 802 |
| **Rufus Yoder Jr.** | Macon | H | 7 | 135 | 88 | 65.7 | 3.6 | 2.22 | 22455 | 824 |
| **Dairy Productions Systems-GA** | Mitchell | H | 8 | 3596 | 85 | 64.7 | 3.5 | 1.9 | 20890 | 768 |
| **Danny Bell** | Morgan | H | 8 | 304 | 89 | 64.4 | 3.8 | 2.21 | 21239 | 828 |
| **Cecil Dueck** | Jefferson | H | 8 | 80 | 91 | 64 | 3.2 | 1.78 | 22614 | 805 |
| **Brooksco Dairy** | Brooks | H | 8 | 2360 | 93 | 63.9 | | | 24107 | |
| **Vista Farm** | Jefferson | H | 7 | 82 | 88 | 63.9 | 3.3 | 1.86 | 23660 | 794 |
| **Agri-Fresh Dairy** | Laurens | H | 7 | 181 | 85 | 63.9 | 3.7 | 1.95 | 21086 | 765 |

**1Minimum herd or permanent string size of 10 cows. Yearly average calculated after 365 days on test. (Mo.) column indicates month of test. Test day milk, marked with an asterisk (*), indicates herd was milked three times per day (3X). Information in this table is compiled from Dairy Records Management Systems Reports (Raleigh, NC).**

## Top 20 DHIA By Test Day Fat Production- August 2011

| | | | | | Test Day Average | | | | Yearly Average | |
|---|---|---|---|---|---|---|---|---|---|---|
| **Herd** | **County** | **Br.** | **Mo.** | **Cows** | **% Days in Milk** | **Milk** | **% Fat** | **TD Fat** | **Milk** | **Lbs. Fat** |
| **Rodgers' Hillcrest** | McDuffie | H | 7 | 407 | 89 | 88.1 | 3.4 | 2.79 | 29547 | 1068 |
| **J. Everett Williams** | Morgan | H | 8 | 217 | 87 | 84.4 | 3.4 | 2.67 | 26881 | 968 |
| **Dave Clark** | Morgan | H | 8 | 1005 | 88 | 78.6 | 3.5 | 2.25 | 25925 | 948 |
| **J. Everett Williams** | Morgan | X | 8 | 724 | 88 | 69 | 3.9 | 2.24 | 23391 | 963 |
| **Rufus Yoder Jr.** | Macon | H | 7 | 135 | 88 | 65.7 | 3.6 | 2.22 | 22455 | 824 |
| **J. Everett Williams** | Morgan | X | 8 | 223 | 91 | 62.1 | 4 | 2.22 | 20867 | 877 |
| **Danny Bell** | Morgan | H | 8 | 304 | 89 | 64.4 | 3.8 | 2.21 | 21239 | 828 |
| **Coastal Plain Exp Station** | Tift | H | 8 | 265 | 88 | 68.1 | 3.7 | 2.1 | 21858 | 848 |
| **Williams Dairy** | Taliaferro | H | 7 | 129 | 90 | 61.7 | 3.7 | 2.1 | 23061 | 807 |
| **R & D Dairy** | Laurens | H | 8 | 102 | 88 | 70.2 | 3.5 | 2.08 | 23665 | 862 |
| **Troy Yoder** | Macon | H | 7 | 156 | 88 | 61.8 | 4 | 2.07 | 22983 | 873 |
| **Scott Glover** | White | H | 8 | 73 | 85 | 73 | 3.8 | 2.05 | 22781 | 893 |
| **Irvin R Yoder** | Macon | H | 8 | 195 | 88 | 66.6 | 3.8 | 2.05 | 22869 | 883 |
| **Krulic Dairy Farm, Inc.** | Screven | X | 7 | 103 | 90 | 66.6 | 3.5 | 1.99 | 21401 | 802 |
| **Visscher Dairy** | Jefferson | H | 7 | 707 | 84 | 59.5 | 3.6 | 1.97 | 19563 | 731 |
| **Agri-Fresh Dairy** | Laurens | H | 7 | 181 | 85 | 63.9 | 3.7 | 1.95 | 21086 | 765 |
| **Univ of GA Dairy Farm** | Clarke | H | 8 | 103 | 87 | 58.6 | 4.3 | 1.94 | 22590 | 995 |
| **Doug Chambers** | Jones | H | 8 | 374 | 88 | 70.6 | 3.5 | 1.9 | 23050 | 845 |
| **Dairy Production Systems-GA** | Mitchell | H | 8 | 3596 | 85 | 64.7 | 3.5 | 1.9 | 20890 | 768 |
| **Central Georgia Holsteins** | Laurens | H | 8 | 127 | 86 | 61.4 | 3.8 | 1.9 | 21430 | 812 |

**1Minimum herd or permanent string size of 10 cows. Yearly average calculated after 365 days on test. (Mo.) column indicates month of test. Test day milk, marked with an asterisk (*), indicates herd was milked three times per day (3X). Information in this table is compiled from Dairy Records Management Systems Reports (Raleigh, NC).**

## Top 20 Lows Herds for SCC Score- June 2011

| Herd | County | Br. | Mo. | Cows | Milk-Rolling | SCC-TD-Average Score | SCC-TD-Weight Average | SCC- Average Score | SCC-Weight. Average |
|---|---|---|---|---|---|---|---|---|---|
| **David Addis** | Whitfield | H | 6 | 55 | 18184 | 1 | 48 | 1.4 | 87 |
| **Berry College Dairy** | Floyd | J | 6 | 39 | 14194 | 1.3 | 82 | 2.6 | 233 |
| **R & D Dairy** | Laurens | H | 6 | 104 | 23578 | 1.4 | 92 | 2.2 | 214 |
| **J. Everett Williams** | Morgan | X | 6 | 1125 | 24526 | 1.4 | 139 | 2.1 | 175 |
| **Dave Clark** | Morgan | H | 5 | 982 | 25775 | 1.5 | 101 | 2.1 | 140 |
| **Copelan** | Putnam | H | 6 | 46 | 14246 | 1.7 | 147 | 2.9 | 238 |
| **Irvin R. Yoder** | Macon | H | 6 | 198 | 22893 | 1.7 | 143 | 2.3 | 222 |
| **Marty Smith Dairy** | Wilkes | H | 6 | 190 | 18654 | 1.8 | 153 | 2.3 | 207 |
| **David Hilsman** | Morgan | H | 5 | 177 | 17419 | 1.9 | 132 | 2.9 | 280 |
| **Agri-Fresh Dairy** | Laurens | H | 6 | 179 | 21212 | 1.9 | 165 | 2.3 | 234 |
| **Danny Bell** | Morgan | H | 6 | 271 | 21261 | 1.9 | 165 | 2.6 | 241 |
| **Coastal Plain Exp Station** | Tift | H | 6 | 265 | 21627 | 1.9 | 139 | 2.3 | 185 |
| **Bill Dodson** | Putnam | H | 6 | 222 | 22815 | 1.9 | 168 | 2.3 | 222 |
| **Vista Farm** | Jefferson | H | 6 | 83 | 23500 | 1.9 | 134 | 3.1 | 373 |
| **Doug Chambers** | Jones | H | 5 | 361 | 23788 | 1.9 | 179 | 2.5 | 228 |
| **Walnut Branch Farm** | Washington | H | 5 | 389 | 18370 | 2 | 176 | 2.6 | 250 |
| **Richard Hardie** | Putnam | H | 6 | 200 | 20783 | 2 | 234 | 2.7 | 274 |
| **Lee Whitaker** | McDuffie | H | 6 | 240 | 19298 | 2.1 | 192 | 3 | 303 |
| **Jumping Gully Dairy LLC** | Brooks | X | 5 | 1752 | 13820 | 2.2 | 224 | 2.5 | 265 |
| **A & J Dairy** | Wilkes | H | 5 | 285 | 19762 | 2.2 | 209 | 2.9 | 313 |
| **Russ Gilbert** | Morgan | H | 6 | 131 | 19969 | 2.2 | 220 | 3.1 | 292 |
| **Larry Nisley** | Macon | H | 5 | 169 | 21135 | 2.2 | 154 | 3 | 325 |
| **Rufus Yoder Jr.** | Macon | H | 6 | 129 | 22254 | 2.2 | 221 | 2.8 | 352 |

## Top 20 Lows Herds for SCC Score- July 2011

| Herd | County | Br. | Mo. | Cows | Milk-Rolling | SCC-TD-Average Score | SCC-TD-Weight Average | SCC-Average Score | SCC- Wt. Average |
|---|---|---|---|---|---|---|---|---|---|
| **David Addis** | Whitfield | H | 6 | 55 | 18184 | 1 | 48 | 1.4 | 87 |
| **Berry College Dairy** | Floyd | J | 6 | 39 | 14194 | 1.3 | 82 | 2.6 | 233 |
| **Doug Chambers** | Jones | H | 6 | 357 | 23639 | 1.5 | 135 | 2.5 | 227 |
| **David Hilsman** | Morgan | H | 7 | 183 | 17472 | 1.6 | 136 | 2.8 | 254 |
| **Danny Bell** | Morgan | H | 7 | 305 | 21239 | 1.6 | 127 | 2.5 | 229 |
| **Dave Clark** | Morgan | H | 7 | 996 | 25882 | 1.6 | 122 | 2 | 138 |
| **Copelan** | Putnam | H | 7 | 45 | 14057 | 1.7 | 171 | 2.6 | 209 |
| **Irvin R Yoder** | Macon | H | 7 | 195 | 22844 | 1.7 | 182 | 2.3 | 217 |
| **Coastal Plain Exp Station** | Tift | H | 7 | 265 | 21660 | 1.9 | 157 | 2.3 | 181 |
| **J. Everett Williams** | Morgan | J | 7 | 1160 | 24350 | 2 | 193 | 2 | 167 |
| **Marty Smith Dairy** | Wilkes | H | 7 | 199 | 18978 | 2.1 | 149 | 2.2 | 200 |
| **Lee Whitaker** | McDuffie | H | 6 | 240 | 19298 | 2.1 | 192 | 3 | 303 |
| **R & D Dairy** | Laurens | H | 7 | 108 | 23613 | 2.1 | 168 | 2.2 | 200 |
| **Mark E. Yoder** | Macon | H | 6 | 124 | 16535 | 2.3 | 327 | 2.8 | 386 |
| **Southern Rose Holsteins** | Laurens | H | 7 | 129 | 21388 | 2.3 | 224 | 2.8 | 282 |
| **Bill Dodson** | Putnam | H | 7 | 225 | 22793 | 2.3 | 177 | 2.3 | 217 |
| **Thomas Bell** | Morgan | H | 7 | 111 | 13743 | 2.4 | 257 | 3 | 286 |
| **Joel Keith** | Troup | H | 7 | 192 | 8927 | 2.5 | 220 | 2.8 | 322 |
| **Charles Strange** | Morgan | X | 7 | 191 | 15513 | 2.5 | 348 | 3 | 298 |
| **Robert R. Yoder** | Wayne | H | 6 | 54 | 19755 | 2.5 | 268 | 3 | 356 |
| **Russ Gilbert** | Morgan | H | 7 | 130 | 20026 | 2.5 | 234 | 3 | 279 |

## Top 20 Lows Herds for SCC Score- August 2011

| Herd | County | Br. | Mo. | Cows | Milk-Rolling | SCC-TD-Average Score | SCC-TD-Weight Average | SCC-Average Score | SCC- Wt. Average |
|---|---|---|---|---|---|---|---|---|---|
| **David Addis** | Whitfield | H | 8 | 52 | 17953 | 1.3 | 80 | 1.3 | 77 |
| **Danny Bell** | Morgan | H | 8 | 304 | 21239 | 1.5 | 134 | 2.4 | 221 |
| **Dave Clark** | Morgan | H | 8 | 1005 | 25925 | 1.6 | 118 | 2 | 132 |
| **Doug Chambers** | Jones | H | 8 | 374 | 23050 | 1.7 | 169 | 2.4 | 211 |
| **Marty Smith Dairy** | Wilkes | H | 8 | 200 | 19456 | 1.7 | 151 | 2.1 | 180 |
| **J. Everett Williams** | Morgan | X | 8 | 1165 | 24182 | 2.1 | 193 | 2 | 161 |
| **Coastal Plain Exp Station** | Tift | H | 8 | 268 | 21738 | 2.1 | 128 | 2.2 | 174 |
| **Williams Dairy** | Taliaferro | H | 7 | 129 | 23061 | 2.2 | 173 | 2.8 | 239 |
| **Scott Glover** | White | H | 8 | 73 | 22781 | 2.2 | 126 | 2.4 | 168 |
| **Franks Farm** | Burke | B | 8 | 160 | 15450 | 2.6 | 240 | 3.4 | 338 |
| **Charles Copelan** | Greene | H | 8 | 77 | 16385 | 2.4 | 233 | 3.1 | 354 |
| **Jess Barker** | Jones | X | 8 | 59 | 13165 | 2.4 | 206 | 2.7 | 264 |
| **Bill Dodson** | Putnam | H | 8 | 224 | 22696 | 2.4 | 247 | 2.2 | 201 |
| **Joel Keith** | Troup | H | 8 | 182 | 8896 | 2.4 | 189 | 2.8 | 313 |
| **R & D Dairy** | Laurens | H | 8 | 102 | 23665 | 2.5 | 171 | 2.2 | 196 |
| **Irvin R. Yoder** | Macon | H | 8 | 195 | 22869 | 2.5 | 289 | 2.3 | 220 |
| **Marvin Yoder** | Macon | H | 8 | 172 | 18908 | 2.5 | 406 | 2.7 | 352 |
| **Dan Durham** | Greene | X | 7 | 101 | 16780 | 2.6 | 206 | 2.9 | 276 |
| **Lee Whitaker** | McDuffie | H | 8 | 235 | 18792 | 2.6 | 242 | 2.9 | 278 |
| **Stanley W. Yoder** | Macon | H | 6 | 141 | 16802 | 2.6 | 232 | 3.4 | 492 |
| **Green Glades Farms, Inc.** | Putnam | H | 8 | 283 | 20089 | 2.6 | 359 | 3 | 402 |

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